REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,125.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "CANARA," 1,992 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Nowgattan	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Mangalore	23	„ Aadras	7
„ Cannanore	24	„ Masulipatam	8
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Coconada	9
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Beypore	25	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Alleppy	27	Pass Point	13
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	14
	March.		
„ Colombo	1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Pudang and Meduroe Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands Indian S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	2	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Gwadur	5	„ Koweit	17
„ Muscat	5	„ Bushire	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	11	„ Muscat	28
„ Fao	13	„ Gwadur	29
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	April. 2
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FIFTH DAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Perry, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Vaingl, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons 130 H.P., Commander Smith, at 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 24th February 1875 at 4 P.M., she will call at

Mormugao.	Vizindroog or Dewghur.
Anjanwell.	Malwan.
Bonia or Jyghur.	Vingorla.
Rutnaghurree.	Goa (Panjim.)
Jeytapore.	

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Ports.	Without Stops.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4		
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ADRIATICA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 1st January 1875. No. 9 Hummum Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PRINTONIS, 2,083 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400; Suez Rs. 250; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hunnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnaghurry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price Rupees Three.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	For.	
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2989	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2284	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain C. J. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO	1,230 Tons	about	27th Feb.
HINDOO	3,257 „	„	15th March.
YEADON	1,808 „	„	7th April.
VIRAGO	1,787 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have dispatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock, P.M., in the Share Bazar, on account and at the risk of Mooljhand Lalljee, by order of Mahomedally bin Hajee Mahomed Baker Peshine, the following Share:—

(1.) One Share of Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2349.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

6	Bales	Grey Shirting	8, 9 and 10 lbs
4	„	Grey T. Cloth	
3	„	Grey Jaconets	
2	Cases	White Cambric 12 yard No. 100 and 120	
3	Bales	Grey Dhoties	
2	Cases	Glassware, consisting Decanters, Toilet Bottles, Scent Bottles, &c., &c.	

A few Hurricane Lantern

On account and risk of the Mortgagor Mulukjee Kockalbuoy.

13 Cases School Slates

On account and risk of the first Purchaser Jetha Doosa.

50 Reams Darling's Foolscap Paper.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, rich cut Glassware, best electro plated and porcelain ware, a first-class Grand Square Piano by T. H. Schneider, Valuable Library, &c., &c., at No. 185, D'Lisle Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 185, DeLisle Road, Byculla, just behind the New Elphin-tone College, the valuable and handsome household furniture, of M. de Lima Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich cut and leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro plated vegetable and hot water curry dishes, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, brass knocker, ice pitcher, butter coolers, salvers, table spoons and forks, mother of pearl handled dessert knives and forks, best steel cutlery, and handsomely carved bl ckwood furniture consisting of drawing-room, pier, card, writing, camp, dressing and washing tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing-room, dinning-room, lolding, easy, rocking, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, dumb-waiter, chiffonier, teapoys, bookstand, flower vases, pictures, a magnificent solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, musical box, single barrelled gun by Dean and Son, tables with marble tops, bamboo table tables with balls and cues, iron four po ter bedstead, mahogany almirah and dressing glasses, sprand and kerosine oil lamps, wardrobe, cupboard, camp cot, bath, dispenser, and cook-room furniture, utensils, a large lot of valuable reading books, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder.

150 superior teak square ex "Glasgow."

Also on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill-saw timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms—

20	bales	Shirtings	8 lbs
10	cases	white Ground Prints	
2	„	Shirtings and Jaconets	
5	bales	Teak Timber	
2	„	Twine	
100	kegs	White Lead	
100	„	Red Lead	

A quantity of furniture of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of camp cot, sofa table, chairs, mirrors, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.—An upper-storied well furnished BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill. It is beautifully situated and could be had from 20th April 75 up to 20th November 75. Rent Rs. 225, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MARINE LINES.—One of the most beautifully situated furnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, near the Sea, could be had from 1st May 75 up to the end of December 75. Rent Rs. 200, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.—A well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, commanding a charming view, from 1st April 1875 up to the end of December 75. Rent Rs. 175, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 75 up to 31st December 75, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, near the Sea. Rent Rs. 250, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street House Agent.

TO BE LET.—An upper-storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady, water-laid. Rent only Rs. 75, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mount, now in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esq. Rent Rs. 80 only.

Also, another BUNGALOW for Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BRANDIES. BRANDIES. BRANDIES JUST LANDED.

A fresh consignment of Messrs. OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s well known Brandie's.

One Star at ..... Rs. 24 per dozen.
Three Stars at ..... „ 36 do.

These superior qualities imported for the first time into Bombay Market will give purchasers the greatest satisfaction.

Apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER DAVUR.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY. An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office (Elphinstone Circle) on WEDNESDAY, the first day of March 1875, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 3rd inst.:—

"That the whole management of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company be entrusted to NURSEE RESSOWJEE, Esq., and he be appointed Manager, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, and that his remuneration be 5 per cent. on the gross income of the Company."

By Order of the Board,

R. DAMOTHER,
For Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, February 16, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for FAMILIES and OTHERS, at 3 o'clock. Commence at 3-30.

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY LOTTERY.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall; Gallery, 8 annas; Children ½ price to the Hall, only. Doors open at 3-30. Commence at 4.

W. CROPLEY.

After a successful tour through Guzerat and Kattiawar.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

will appear for the first time
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20TH FEB., 1875.
at the
VICTORIA THEATRE
in their splendid play of
GOPICHUND
and
AN AMUSING FARCE.

The performance will commence with a prayer to the Almighty, and between the pieces a song congratulating SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I. on the honor received by him at the hands of H. M. the Queen will be sung.

The Victoria Theatrical Company beg to inform their Patron and friends that their stay in Bombay is very limited as they intend going to Calcutta on or about the 1st March. They will be able therefore to give only three performances here during their stay. They trust therefore they will have full attendances on these three occasions.

Reserved Seats Rs 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Cooper & Co. and at the Theatre

Doors open at 7-30 P.M., performance commencing at 8-30 P.M

A Good Band will be in attendance.

FOR SALE, a Calcutta HALF SHIGRAM for one or a pair, in good order. Apply to 39, Middle Colaba.

"DHOOTIES."—The most approved LOOMS for WEAVING and MACHINERY for WINDING Colored Yarns is made by Mr. HENRY LIVESEY, Greenbank Foundry, Blackburn, England.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited.—The time for CLOSING the SHARE LIST has been POSTPONED for three weeks. Intending applicants may obtain full particulars as to the prospects of the Company from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Fifth of a Series of SATURDAY EVENING LECTURES in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi will be delivered on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely, by the Rev. J. P. LANG.

Subject:—Continuation of last week's Lecture on the Social and Political element in Christianity.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES IN ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUJRATI, on several subjects.

By Mirzoh Abdul Hadee.

PRICE—Free by Post—Rs. 3-8.

COOPER AND COMPANY, Meadow Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ENMORE, from Mauritius, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our signature in and countersignature, also to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense.

All claims arising from deficiency of or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the vessels from Bombay will not be entertained.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February, 1875. Agents.

ANY persons owing money to, or having any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. Loch, 1st Lancers, must give notice to the President of the Committee of Adjustment by the 19th March 1875, after which date none will be received.

JAMES BLAIR, Lieut. Col., V.C.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 18th February 1875.

NOTICE.—The following CONTRACTS for one year will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Tanna, on 10th March 1875.

FERRY CONTRACT.
TOLL CONTRACT.
SAND AND STONE CONTRACT.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 18th February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st March 1875, the following alterations in the running of Pas enger Trains on this Railway will take effect; viz:—

The present Train from Bombay at 7-0 A.M. will leave instead at 6-50 A.M., arriving at Poona at 8-0 P.M.

Additional Mixed Trains will leave Poona daily at 7-0 A.M., reaching Sholapur at 6 45 P.M., and leaving Sholapur at 6-15 A.M., arriving at Poona at 6-0 P.M.

The Down Local Train to Kasara will leave Bombay at 6-15 P.M., instead of 6-5 P.M, and will arrive at Kasara at 11-20 P.M.

The Train now leaving Poona daily at 7-0 A.M. will leave at 6-50 A.M. at 6-0 P.M., reach Bhusawal at 6-2 A.M., leave there at 6-17 A.M., and reach Jabalpur at 9-20 P.M. the following day.

The present Train from Bombay at 5-0 P.M. will leave at 7-30 A.M., reach Bhusawal at 10-45 P.M., leave there at 6-30 [a.m. and reach Nagpur at 5-0 P.M. the next day, instead of at present, at 1-30 P.M.

The Up Train will leave Nagpur at 8-30 A.M., as at present, but will reach Bhusawal at 11-0 P.M. instead of at 10-0 P.M. It will leave Bhusawal at 6-25 A.M. the following morning, reaching Bombay the same evening at 10-0 P.M.

The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Bhusawal for Badnera at 6-30 A.M., and the up Mixed Train from Badnera at 8 0 A.M., reaching Bhusawal at 6-35 P.M., will be discontinued.

The Down Joint Local Bandora Train at present leaving Bombay at 6-0 P.M. will leaving instead at 6-10 P.M., reaching Bandora at 6-45 P.M.

The train on the Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Wardha Valley State Railways will also be altered so as to run in connection with the up and Down Mixed Trains between Bhusawal and Nagpur.

For other and consequent alterations and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill dated 1st March 1875. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BREAK BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,100 BREAK BLOCKS of various sizes to be cut out of the best Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber.

The whole to be delivered within 6 months of date of acceptance of Tender.

Samples of the Blocks, price 8 annas, together with particulars of number required of each can be obtained upon application at the Store-yards Office Byculla.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the price for each description delivered at the Stores Depot Byculla will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Office Elphinstone Circle Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 17th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total amount.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Byculla, 10th February, 1875.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD.—The Cutter Yacht TINEY, 5 Tons. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE, a Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO FORTE, by Soundy & Co., in first rate order, enquire of "J. M." care of THACKER, VINING & Co.

PEGU PONIES FOR SALE, 5 Magnificent Pegu Ponies on view on board the ship Northumberland off Cross Island, comprising a pair of Bay, a pair of Chestnut and a single Dun.

BENNETT'S AUCTION, at 1 P.M., THIS DAY. To be sold the property of Captain Walter Walsh, one Grey Arab Buggy Horse, aged 6 years, believed to be sound.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD.

ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.P. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application to the Middlesex, "ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. ALEXANDER DICK CUNYNGHAM was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms here, and in Kurrachee, on the 1st ultimo.

FINLAY SCOTT & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Byculla Club will be held on SATURDAY the 20th instant at 5 P.M.

Immediately after the General Meeting there will be a special General Meeting.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES SLADE, Secretary.

18th February 1875.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premium on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital Rs. 6,00,00,000; Revenue Rs. 1,70,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,0,0,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs 6,500,000

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Lt. Wm. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that the ARTICLES, enumerated below are at present in STOCK in the SOCIETY'S STORES, and can be had at very moderate rates:—

Albums, Berlin Wools (assorted), Book Slides, Belts, Bonnets of every description, Baskets of various sorts, Bread Knives, Brushes for Plated ware and Furniture, China Flower Vases, Cart de Visite, Glass Paper weights, Crochet Cases, Card Cases, Chatelaines of various sorts, Cloak Straps, Crib covers Cutlery, Drugs, D am Flasks, Fans, Filters, (Tables of sorts) Gloves, Ladies and Gentlemen's of the very best description Glove Stretchers, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, (chrystal), Hand Bags, Inkstands of sorts, Indoor Games, Jewel Cases, Knitting needles, Ladies gauntlets, Lamps, (Railway Reading), Lemon Squeezers, Measuring Tapes, Mirrors, Needles, Needle Cases, Novels, out door Games, Perfumery Bimmels and Atkinsons, Paper Knives, Patent Medicines, Reticules, Razors, Scissors of various sizes and qualities, Sleeve Links, Solitaires studs, Spring Steamers, Trinket Boxes, foxyliesd and chrystal, Towels, Toys, Travelling watch boxes, Thimbles, Umbrellas, and Walking sticks of the newest design, and writing cases in great variety.

APOLLO HOUSE—Apollo Street, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1	Prize of Rs.	8,000	4	Prizes of Rs.	100
1	„ „	3,000	6	„ „	50
7	„ „	1,000	10	„ „	50
4	„ „	500	11	„ „	40
4	„ „	250	11	„ „	30
4	„ „	200	14	„ „	20
4	„ „	150	20	„ „	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Divisional Agents, will leave the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

Two Scholarships in Science have been founded at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London:—

1. An Open Scholarship of the value of £100, tenable for one year, to be competed for in September. The subjects of examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The successful candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in October next.

2. Preliminary Scientific Scholarship of the value of £50, tenable for one year, to be competed for in October next by Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. The subjects of examination are identical with those of the Open Scholarship.

For further particulars and syllabus of subjects, application may be made personally or by letter to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FOUL ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially Biliousness.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta,
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH FEBRUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet at unchanged prices, except for Fair Dhollera on the Spot, which was quoted 1/16d. lower. This morning's market, owing probably to the small receipts American Ports, opens steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, mid uplands on the Spot, and futures, in New York, being quoted ⅛ cent. per lb. higher. The American figures now stand as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Thursday's receipts	11,000	13,000	16,000
" Exports to U. K.	9,000	12,000	3,000
Six days' receipts	79,000	100,000	91,000
" Exports to U. K.	51,000	39,000	29,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept. ..	2,895,000	2,926,000	2,591,000
" Exports to U.K. ..	1,139,000	1,229,000	1,057,000

Coffee yesterday was reported in good demand at unchanged values, Seeds and Oil being also quoted the same. The weekly quotations for Metals are unaltered except for an advance of £1 per ton in Tile Copper.

The withdrawls from the Bank of England previously advised, combined with the fall in Consols had in a measure prepared people here for a less favourable Bank return although the immediate advance to 3½ per cent was scarcely expected. Looking to the nature of the return however, and the fact of the withdrawals of gold having been for America, the advance is not only warranted, but it is almost a matter of surprise that the movement was not more prohibitive in extent. The position of the Bank at the moment is not much worse than a week ago, the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities having only fallen from 42⅞ to 41⅞ per cent, while the Reserve and Bullion both show a slight increase. But there is an element of uncertainty in the large increase in Discounts, which although not yet withdrawn may be called for at any moment, especially with the demand for gold from America, which once set in is scarcely likely to be restricted to a small amount. The limited extent of trade requirements, however, and the possibility of a considerable amount of gold finding its way back from France shortly is against anything like dear money ; in the meantime the rate of discount on 6 months sight bills in the open market is at a half per cent. over the Bank rate. Consols this morning are quoted at 92¼ a decline of ⅛, French Rentes at 102, Bar Silver at 57⅛ per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened with a slightly firmer feeling which has been maintained throughout the day, and although short dated paper is unaltered, 6 months' sight is 1/32d. higher. The less favorable appearance of the London money market is the only assignable cause for the altered tendency, as there continues to be but a very moderate amount of private paper offering as compared with the ample supply of capital, and there is certainly nothing to warrant any material advance in rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s.10d.	3/32d. to	Per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10d.	7/16 to ½	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 10 7/16		"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 10 15/32d.		"

On Calcutta there is no chance and GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at yesterday's figures.

In the SHARE Market there has not been much business doing but in some instances rather more firmness has been shown. Bank of Bombay are in more enquiry at an advance of 1 per cent. and Spinning and Weaving Scrip is also rather better. Press shares are very depressed and some sales have been made at a serious fall from previous nominal quotations.

The Cotton market opened with a very quiet feeling but after the American receipts were known buyers showed more disposition to operate and a fair business was eventually done at fully yesterday's rates. The receipts continue unquestionably heavy, the quantity yesterday being 10,216 bales making in round numbers 48,000 bales for the six days,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged at £2-5-0 to £2 6-3 for ready shipment by steamer, and £2-10 for forward. By sail £2 7 6 to £2-10 is quoted but there is only a moderate enquiry.

PIECE goods have not altered materially There is a fair enquiry for Bleached goods and such descriptions of grey goods as are in light supply but as a general rule the market is decidedly quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi. Cend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	20
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	8p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	725
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	195	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£50	219 3/5	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consols.	
.....				Guaranteed Stock	242
.....	£20	3 14 6	do.	Do. New £10 Shares	126
.....	7	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 7	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£15	99 4 10	do.	Do. New £15 Shares ..	22)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 13th February 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,905	0	0
Merchandize	5,30,979	0	0
Electric Telegraph	9	4	0
Earth Trains	615	0	0
Total Rs.	6,19,354	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ..... Total Rs.	5,72,759	12	2
Increase Rs.	46,594	3	10

WURDHA STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train mileage of Wurdha State Railway Hinguncha and Sonagaon Stations for week ended 9th January 1875.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	114 0 0	47
Goods	613 13 0	67
Electric Telegraph	2 8 0	Nil.
Total	730 5 0	Total 114

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Khangaum and Oomrawuttee Branch Railways for week ended 16th January 1874.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	152 0 0	116
Goods	2,063 6 0	180
Electric Telegraph	8 0 0	.....
Total	2,223 6 0	Total 296

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LADY DUFFERIN, 1,299 tons, Captain P. Fea, will sail to-day for New York, with a cargo of 35,590 cwts linseed.

THE SHIP ELIZA A. KENDY, 1,664 tons, Captain P.S. Pitman, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Shield, brought a cargo of 1,703 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CHILLINWALLAH, 1,216 tons, Captain M'Calfer, will sail to day for London &c. with a cargo of 20,285½ cwts. linseed, 3321½ cwts. galls, 5,923½ cwts niger seed, 709 cwts sursee seed, 448½ cwts poppy seed, and sundries.

THE S.S. MARCHIO, 1,060 tons, Captain G. Densdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (December 28th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,532 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Alsen Richo and Co.

THE S. S. OCEUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Dwarka.—Shri Begh Sahib Dhurmdar, Bikrum Sahib of Nepaul and 3 servants, Devan Thakerdass and 175 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. KURRACHEE, 3,466 tons Captain R. J. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Grierson, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP QUORN, 1,228 tons, Captain G. Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 25th), with a cargo of 1,768 tons coals. During the voyage she spoke the ship City of Foochow, Lat S 56 N., Long 75—41 E. 8 days out. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Revd. Mr. Shirt, Mr. Greig, Lieut T. D. Stephenson and two servants, Mr. A. Meiffre, Mr. A. D. Cunningham and two servants, and Lieut. T. S. Cauliffe. For Muscat.—Mrs. Harrison and servant. For different Ports.—Thirty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ETHOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. Portal, Captain Vesey, Captain Nicholls, Mr. Baker, Mrs. Cruickshanks, Dr. Barrow, one Sergeant Major, Wife, and family, Sixty five non-commissioned officers and privates, and two women and child of 43rd Regiment, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. "DUKE OF ARGYLL" arrived in Madras Roads at daybreak on Tuesday morning and left the following night for Calcutta.—Annexed is a list of her passengers:—

From Madras.—Capt. Hoskins, Rev. Mr. and Mrs Stevenson, 3 children and ayah, Mr. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, and 2 native deck passengers.

From Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Michell, 2 children, and European servant, Messrs. McAnn, Stone, Palmer, Major, Hoult, Bents, Brown, and J. Brown, Mrs. Stewart, and Miss. S. Romer.

Landed at Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Miss Thwaites, Messrs. Ross, MacMahon, Fessod, Wortmer Lane, and Johnson.

THE P. and O. steamer Cathay from Suez, arrived in harbour roads in Thursday morning, with the following passengers. :—

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Miss Libbes, Mrs. Flowden and child and European female servant, Miss Foster, Mrs. Trevor, 2 infants, and European female servant, Mrs. E. W. Borgett, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. T. J. Guise, Mrs. Goodridg, Lieut. Janad, Mrs. Keenedy, Mr. R. Carrington, Mrs. McGregor. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Messrs. Vyse, J. Miller, A. Langlands, J. Craig, and Meleod.

From Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Pritchards and ayah, Mr. Parke, and Capt. Moore.

From Hongkong to Calcutta.—Messrs. H. A. Lodge and F. W. William.

From Aden to Calcutta.—Lieuts. Stammand and C. George.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. AUSTRALIA, 2,298 tons, Captain Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Southampton (January 21st) via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails and the following cargo.—156 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold, 6 boxes specie, 253 packages provision, 100 drums paint, 2,130 packages cotton piece goods, 54 packages wine, 106 bales twist, 74 cases brass, 1,000 casks spelter, 1051 casks beer, 4 cases boats, 25 cases wine and spirit, 3,000 bundles iron hoops, 20 packages paper, 17 cases coschineal 12 kegs shots, 250 boxes geneva, 150 boxes gin, 100 cases copper, 10 bundles and 2,419 bars iron, 200 cases brandy, 20 cases champagne, 24 cases safes, 18 packages olive, 19 packages byasbole, 1 bag coffee, 24 packages gum and 1,075 packages merchandise. She brought some packages or transhipment to different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Quorn	Peterson	Liverpool, Sept.
19	Marcio (s)	Densdale	Newcastle, Dec 29.
	Ethopia (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Jany 14.
	Stamboul	Lee	Rangoon, Jany 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Burmah (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Ezi King (s)	Pasee	Liverpool.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast & Catch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Lady Dufferin, Fea, to Newyork.

Ship Chillianwallah, Calfer, to London &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kurrachee, to K Coast & Kurrachee.

Ship Prince Frederick, to Liverpool.

Ship Prince Corvill, to Amsterdam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 7 packs g easthenwars, Gangjee Poonja.
Vespasion, 969 casks China clay, Oriental S and W Co.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo, s, 92 casks empty soda water bottles, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody; 3 cases quinine, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur; 16 p ckages clasaware, 54 Portonjee Battliwala, 4 casks colour, and 30 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee; 5 packages stationery, A Walentbhoy; 5 tierces beef, and 5 barrels pork, Curseejee and Eduljee.
Zambesi, s, 3 casks ardware, Noormahamed Bharmull; 5 cases cochineal, Goculdass Brijlall; 3 cases c hireal, Thackersey Soundersdas; 11 cases post letter paper, Le Nasara &co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice, 975 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Asia, s, 4 0 boxes claret, Nowrowjee Ardaseer and sons.
Burdigall, 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Asia, s, 3 cases medicine, Kajee Esmail Farul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Hahneman, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Palayo s, 135 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 150 cwts myrabolams, Hall Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 10 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Clydesdale, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Amelia s, 75 bales wool, Nurrea Khimjee ; 151 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Cotton & Co ; 800 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson & Co ; 60 bales wool, Jewraz Dadjee ; 602 cwts hemp, Mathoondass Ruthee, 3 Cases shawls, M Machlil
Propontis s, 1,200 cwts linseed ; Mackinlay Simpson & Co ; 237 cwts coir yarn, Hurkrum C airman.
Calm s, 500 bales cotton, Curoondass Cullianjee ; 180 cwts coir yarn, Harkull Cassiram ; 60 bales wool, Lillabhur Govindjee.
Egbert s, 50 bales cotton, 8 22 bales wool, Danjee Bhanjee ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Blanca, 3624 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee.
Palermo s, 100 cwts hems, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLE.

India, s, 5001 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,431 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, tns castor oil, C Grondona ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi, s, 50 bales cotton, A Trading & Co ; 50 bales cotton George Lockhart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi, s, 100 bales cotton, Jule sSeefgried & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Chandas, 700 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 100 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Jenet Court, 150 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India, s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 1,000 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva, s, 100 packages red raisin, and 5 cases sharkfins, Burjorjee Sowjee ; 444 bales cotton, and 40 chest opium, Nurroo Kessowjee & Co ; 70 bales cotton, and 15 bales twist, Corrimbhoy Ebram ; 43 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 38 bales twist, Hoorabhoy Rahimtoondass ; 4 cases P feather s E Noordin & Co ; 50 chests opium, G Peerbhoy, 37 chests opium, No 2. Abraham ; 115 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 197 chests opium E D Sassoon ; 24 chests opium, S N Tulatee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s, 5 chests opium, G. Shingaree ; 4 chests opium, G Chojoorum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Mills, Surg-Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from England.
Hall, Lieut-Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, from leave, from Baroda.
Repton, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Jullundur.
Wild, Lieut Col. Bengal Infantry, from leave, from England.
Fletcher, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Baillie, Lieut-Col, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Muir, Captain, Pengal Staff Corps from sick leave, from England
Heming, Captain, Madras Infantry, from sick leave, from England.
Cunningham, Lieut, Bengal 1st Punjaub Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.
Tait, Captain, Madras 26th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Drury Lowe, Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, from furlough, from England.
Kendall Surg-Major, Bengal 14th Lancers, on furlough, from Rawal Pindee.
Stevenson, Surg, Bengal Med Dept, to appear before a Med Board, from Mean Meer.
Crawley, Captain, Bombay Ast Adjt-Genl for Musketry, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Novene, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Smyth, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, to Trichinopoly.
Morris, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Rs gaboro
Stone, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Fyzabad.
Smi h Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Hamilton, Lieut, Madras Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Robinson, Sub-Inspector, Madras Educational Dept, to join, to Secunderabad.
Evan, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 6th Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Cogan, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Nusser-bad.
Beadle, Lieut, Bengal 6th Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Hall, Lieut-Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, to join, to Baroda.
Anderson, Vet Surg, Bengal, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Lucknow.
Wray, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, from leave, to Baroda.
Stephenson, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 26th Regt, to join, to Kurrachee
Finley, Surg, Madras A M D, from leave, to Madras.
Leocock, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, to join, to Bangalore

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb 9.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr G Hadfield, Probationary Asst Conver of Forests, Trichinopoly three month's privilege leave, from or after the 1st March next.

Mr J B Cockerell, Comr of the Nilgiri Hills, privilege leave leave for fifteen days, in extension of that granted to him on the 12th Jany 1875.

Lieut-Col C D Clementson, Cant Mag of St Thomas' Mount, privilege leave for two months.

Lieut-Col E L Hankin, Joint Mag of Ootacamund, privilege leave for one month.

The Right Revd the Bishop has granted the Revd J T D Kidd, B A, Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Banglore, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 1st April next.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

The Honorable Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor, Rev Dr J M Strachan

Mr H E Stokes, A.A.

T Rama Rao, B.A. and

The Revd W Stevenson, M A, to be Fellows of the University of Madras.

Capt A M Lys, S C to act as Cant Mag of St Thomas' Mount during the absence of Lieut-Col Clementson on leave, or until further orders.

Maj A G Murray, S C to act as Joint Mag of Ootacamund during the absence of Lieut-Col Hankin on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Revd H W Russell, B A, to act as Chaplain of Trimulghurry during the absence of the Revd Clement Smith on privilege leave.

Mr George Hammett to be Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX. of 1858 vice Mr. Grose resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in Council.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut-Col Andrew R bert Clephane, S C Asst Adjt-General, to be Offg Depy Adjt-Genl, and Lieut-Col George de la Poer Beresford, S C, to be Offg Asst Adjt-Genl at Head Quarters—During the absence on furlough to Europe of Col T C Longcroft, or until further order.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Li ut-Colare promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut-Col George Phillip Brudenell Sherard M S C 3rd Feby 1875.

The services of Maj W S Bailey, S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Of Comr of Mysore.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj G S B Hewetson, S C, Sub-Asst Comsy-Gen, on furlough on private affairs for one year, and to embark from Bombay.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer of the under-mentioned Officer to the Half-pay List of the Madras Staff Corps :—

Capt David Monro, from the 13th Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned to proceed to Europe :—

Major-Genl H F Blake, of the Infantry, Comdg the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on furlough on private affairs, for four months, and to embark from Bombay.

Col F Young of the, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Col S H Bloomfield, S C, Comdt 7th N I, to emark from Bombay.

Maj D W Williams, of the Infantry, to embark from Bombay.

Maj J Hamilton, of the European Veterans, to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Lieut George Hawkes, of H M's 2nd Bat 15th Foot, 2nd Wing Sirhs 17th N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the 15th Feb 1874, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—BOYD—February 18th, at St. Andrews Church, by the Revd. D. Macpher-on W. B. Turner of Sheasgum, West Bevar, to Ann Craig Boyd, second daughter of Mr. Thos. Boyd Johnstone, Renfrewshire Scotland.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at Manchester is interesting for its frankness—the temperament of the present Secretary of State being, in its resolute and Bismarckian bluntness, the exact reverse of that of his cold-blooded and pedantic predecessor. So marked, indeed, is the contrast between the two men, that we are sorry Lord Salisbury was not more explicit in describing what are the great principles of Indian administration regarding which he is thoroughly in accord with the Duke of Argyll. The statement is somewhat surprising, and, though it was made no doubt in all sincerity, we are at a loss to imagine a possible political case in which the Marquis might be relied upon to do precisely what the Duke would have done. Even if the present Secretary of State intended to affirm—a most mischievous doctrine—that the Government of India is shut out of the region of high politics, and has only to concern itself with its administrative duties—to be, in short, an exceedingly virtuous and intelligent amalgam of the schoolmaster and the policeman—we fail to detect in recent acts of the Secretary of State in Council that oneness of purpose with the preceding Secretary of State which the merchants of Manchester were asked to admire. The very phrase, "there will be no "break of gauge in the Government of India," recalls to mind a very serious difference of opinion indeed between Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll on one of the most important questions of Indian administration that have excited public controversy of late years ; and we may remark, in passing, that nothing has pleased us more in the Manchester speech than the announcement that Scindia, having learnt the result of the prolonged discussion about the Indus Valley Railway gauge, has refused to let a yard of the metre gauge be laid down in his territory, saying he will either have a first class gauge railway or none at all. The rivalry between Scindia and Holkar for precedence will be settled once for all in favour of the former prince, if he has broad gauge railways running through his dominions while poor Holkar is forced to put up with narrow gauge lines ; and we shall not be surprised if the Government of Indore applies before long to the Viceroy to have the narrow gauge rails taken up on the line from Khundwa, more especially as we hear that this line has already been proved to be quite inadequate for the carriage of the traffic that flows to it.

Probably, however, what Lord Salisbury was thinking of when he talked about his sympathy with the Duke of Argyll was their agreement as to the proper way of dealing with the Bengal famine. But there was no difference of opinion among Englishmen, either in India or at home, on this subject ; the only matter in dispute was the magnitude of the famine to be relieved. It is natural that Lord Salisbury should be inclined to take the heroic view of the work achieved by Lord Northbrook, Sir Richard Temple, and the men employed under them in the relief of distress last year ; and no one would wish to weaken the effect of his magnificent panegyric on the imperial virtues of the English race. But the contemptuous reference to some Indian papers as having suggested "that, because the "crisis had been successfully overcome, there- "fore its dangers had never existed," does injastice to the efforts made by the Indian press to support the Viceroy in the opposition he was forced to offer, all through the first six months of 1874, to the frantic demands of an uninformed public opinion at home that he should spend the money of Indian tax-payers without stint and sanction the most extravagant and absurd projects, in order to avert dangers which were mainly imaginary. It is due to the leading London paper, *The Times*, to acknowledge that last autumn it "turned its back upon itself" with its accustomed facility, and ended by praising Lord Northbrook's policy and setting forth with a great parade of originality the views of the famine expressed by the more moderate of the Indian papers in the beginning of the year.

It is another triumph for Lord Northbrook that he seems to have succeeded in making the Secretary of State a convert to his own opinion, regarding the inexpediency of turning all India into a huge swamp by the construction of an infinite number of grand works of irrigation. At the time when the Bill for the appointment of a Public Works Minister was brought forward, and for some months after wards, Lord Salisbury was notoriously inclined to favour the views of Sir Arthur Cotton and others, who believe water is the infallible specific for curing all the woes of India ; and nothing was talked of at the India Office but spending a hundred millions or so on projects which it was supposed would make famines thenceforth impossible in this country. The Government of India deserves the thanks of Indian taxpayers for the firm front it opposed to the adoption of this ruinous policy, to which even Sir Richard Temple, after he became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, thought it his duty, in the interests of that province, to lend his support. The steady resistance of Lord Northbrook and his colleagues happily prevailed against the impetuous attacks of the advocates of unlimited expenditure ; and now Lord Salisbury honestly avows that he has ceased to believe in the superlative merits of irrigation. He even declares a preference for railways, though he does not yet, we think, fully understand what a profitable investment railways have really been for this country. He denounces the guarantee system, and says that the Government might have constructed the existing lines for £15,000,000 less than the capital actually expended, if it had had the courage to borrow the money at its own risk. It is easy to be wise after the event ; and, if Lord Salisbury knew India, he would probably come to the conclusion that, but for the intervention of guaranteed companies, the Public Works Department would have taken to the end of this century to build two thousand miles of railway instead of six already built—and that even this fraction of the railway system would have been disorganized and rendered useless by the introduction of three or four different gauges to suit the tastes of different heads of the Department. Look at what the State Railway Department has done, or rather has left undone, since General Strachey persuaded Lord Mayo to create it six years ago, though it began work with the advantage of having all the accumulated and dear-bought experience of the railway companies to save it from blundering. Why, the delay of railway works caused by the creation of that Department has alone cost the country as much as the interest on the £15,000,000 Lord Salisbury thinks were wasted by the guarantee system. We do not believe that the Indian Government could twenty years ago have raised money for investment in railways at less than 5 per cent. It must be remembered that the main lines in this country are not commercial, but military lines. No railway company would have made the existing line from Bombay to Madras, for instance, as a commercial speculation ; and it is a significant fact that to this day no capitalists, European or native, have come forward to build a railway in India without a guarantee. The military character of the lines, not less than the improvement they have caused in the land revenues of the country, seems to be forgotten whenever calculations are made if the railways pay or not ; and, if to the direct traffic returns be added the services rendered to the State in various ways by the railways, Lord Salisbury will have greater reason than ever to hold to the faith that this kind of communications is most advantageous to India.

We have not much to say on that part of Lord Salisbury's speech which relates to the import duties on piece goods ; for what he said on this subject was fully telegraphed and commented upon some weeks ago. The argument that English capitalists will not invest money in Indian mills because their calculation of possible profits must be uncertain while the protective duties are maintained seems a far-fetched reason for abolishing these duties. A Manchester manufacturer who thought it would pay to put money in an Indian mill if there were no import duties on Manchester goods would surely have the sense to see that *a fortiori* such an investment would pay with the help of the duties ; and it may fairly be argued, therefore, that the natural tendency of the duties is to draw English capital to India instead of keeping it away. We have often set forth the reasons why these duties, so far as they really are protective, ought to be done away with ; but Lord Salisbury is compelled to own that he does not see how the Government of India can do without the revenue derived from import duties. In England a remission of taxes makes trade more active, and puts more money into the pockets of the people, who spend a good deal of it in consuming more tea, tobacco, beer, or spirits, or enjoy larger incomes to be directly taxed, so that the State is compensated many times over for its liberality. A penny in the pound of Income Tax used to produce only a million sterling in England ; but so greatly has free trade increased the wealth of the country that now the same percentage produces nearer two millions. The Government of India could not hope to attain similar results by means of the abolition of Custom Duties, for the mass of the people consume nothing that is taxed except salt, and the setting free of foreign trade would not enrich them to such a degree that they could eat more salt. Had the Income-Tax been maintained, the Government might have set trade free with some hope of recouping itself ; but now the Customs Duties must be maintained unless some new tax is put in their place, and no Indian ruler will introduce a new tax for such a purpose.

IF His Highness the Gaekwar had ever much to fear from his enemies he has much more to fear from his so-called friends. The latter, excited by an extraordinary idea of what the nature of their case required from them, have not hesitated to put forward wicked falsehoods in order to raise public sympathy on behalf of their client. If it is desirable that the countrymen of Mulharrao should testify their sympathy with him in his present plight, by all means let them do so, but in doing so let them stick to the truth or unquestionably they will defeat their own ends. They cannot carry the opinion of the public with them if they resort to open falsehood and misrepresentation ; on the contrary, they will create a revulsion of disgust which will leave the Gaekwar's cause in a less favourable state in the judgment of the public than it has been hitherto. This revulsion has, we believe, already set in very strongly, and the wisdom and justice of the British Government in all its relations with the Gaekwar are being established gradually but surely, while the unsubstantial fabric raised by the Mahratta clique who are at the bottom of the present agitation is mouldering away to a wretched residuum of dust. What good can it do to make statements against the justice of the British Government and its representatives in Baroda when they have only to be put in shape to be emphatically contradicted ? It has been iterated that the poor Gaekwar is not permitted enough money to conduct his defence ; that there is a strong feeling of commiseration with him in consequence ; that in order to emphasise this feeling his Mahomedan subjects intended to refrain from dipping their taboots on the great day of the Mohurrum ; that petitions for his restoration were in circulation in the city, and had been largely signed and so on. With unreasonable people, or people who are determined to have a grievance at any cost, the idea of putting a check upon the expenditure for his defence would be scouted ; but to reasonable people we put it whether the charges proposed by the Gaekwar's solicitors could be agreed to by any Government not wholly oblivious of the duty it owes to a State for the finances of which it has become temporarily responsible ?

We were astounded when we heard that it was seriously proposed by the solicitors for the defence that the cost of the trial for twenty days should be nearly thirty thousand pounds, a sum which, large as it is, neither includes the Rs. 75,000 already advanced to them by Government nor the solicitors' charges, nor office and establishment expenditure. What the office and establishment and solicitors' charges would be we cannot venture to say, as apparently even the Gaekwar's agents have been too modest to set any limit upon the value of their own services or those of their clerks. Probably each sepoy would have found his remuneration reckoned at £1,000 a month, and each office stool would have been priced as worth its weight in gold. It has not been said whether or not Messrs. Jefferson and Payne would charge a gold mohur for each breath drawn in the presence of the Gaekwar and the Commission ; but there is such an uncertainty left about their own opinion of what they think they ought to be paid that a member of the public might be excused for imagining that such operations as breathing and taking off their hats were all meant to be handsomely paid for. Here, we believe, are some of the charges which Government has been asked to disburse :—

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Pleader, for two months	30,000
Mr. Wasudeo Jaggonath, another Pleader, for two months	25,000
Fees to Agents and Lawyers in England on cases submitted on International Law	20,000
Agency charges other than the above	5,000
Short-hand Writer	5,000
Telegrams	2,500
Sundry travelling and purveyor's charges	30,000
Contingencies	25,000
Serjeant Ballantine's and Short-hand writer's travelling expenses	4,000
Fee to Serjeant Ballantine for 65 days and Retainer	1,10,000
Fee to Mr. Woodroffe from Calcutta	45,000
Junior Counsel from Bombay	18 700
Do.	14,500
Rs....	2,89,700

The idea of paying £3,000 to a native pleader for his services for two months is, we think, rather extravagant, even in the case of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, for whose ability in managing this and other cases we have very great respect. The proposed expenditure on international law cannot fail to amuse all who are aware that no question of international law is in the question, the exact relation of the Gaekwar to the British Government being already perfectly well defined by treaties and usages. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's fees, as they exist on paper, should astonish even himself. As for Mr. Woodroffe's fees, it is almost sufficient to say that they are calculated at the rate of £150 a day. He is only second Counsel in the case, and yet his remuneration is fixed at a rate nearly three times that which the Advocate General of Bombay, and the leading Counsel for the Inquiry, is to receive, and nearly five times as much as the second Counsel will receive ! Certainly Mr. Woodroffe may be justified in putting a fancy price upon his services ; but, as we have said before, it is a matter of the gravest importance to a Government which does not profess to carry on business as it used to be done under Mulharrao how far they would be justified in spending the State money, hard won much of it from the unfortunate ryots of Guzerat, in such a way as to reach the lofty ideal raised in the imagination of any legal gentleman whose services happen to be in question. It has been said that the Gaekwar should be allowed to spend his own money in his own defence. But where is his own money ? We are aware that there is State money, but we do not know of any money personally belonging to His Highness. Now, in the expenditure of State money, the interests of the people it belongs to must be as much considered as any other interest concerned, and this, we venture to say, has been the sole desire of Government in the present matter. Comparisons have been drawn between what was done in the case of the Claimant by the Home Government and what the Government of India has proposed to do in the case of the Gaekwar. But it must be remembered that so long as the Claimant was not proved to be the rightful heir he had some claim upon the Tichborne estate for his expenses. Here there is no such complication. The Gaekwar's personal funds are perfectly well known, and it is the State money which is concerned, and it is the administration of this State money that the Government of India is responsible for. Moreover, let the length of time which the Tichborne case lasted and the expenditure upon it be compared with the twenty days' expenditure which Messrs. Jeffe son and Payne have estimated, and it will be seen that in proportion the present trial is as much more extravagant than the Tichborne case as the most reckless theorist about the squandering of other people's money could wish.

We have, we think, shown the injustice of the charges flung against the Government of India in the matter of the expenditure of the State money on behalf of the Gaekwar, and as to the other statements flung broadcast over the country with the design of lowering the dignity of the Government of India in the estimation of the natives of India we have already shown them to be all alike misrepresentations of facts. The Government of India has all along held this position that they thought £20,000 was a fair price to pay for the defence, but that in any case they would

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

BARODA, 19TH FEBRUARY.

The President of the Baroda Commission has appointed eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning for the commencement of the investigation.

The Maharaja of Jeypore arrives here on Sunday; Scindia and other members of the Commission on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

The Prince Imperial has passed his examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and has assumed the direction of the Imperialist party.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

When the House of Commons assembled last night Dr. Kenealy entered to take his seat without having been introduced, whereupon the Speaker intimated that two sponsors were required to introduce a newly elected member. The Commons however on a motion of Mr. Disraeli waived the rule on this occasion.

A motion was adopted declaring John Mitchell unqualified to sit is Parliament and ordering a new writ to be issued for Tipperary.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

BRLIN, 19TH FEBRUARY.

In consequence of the tardiness of Spain in affording satisfaction to Germany on account of the Carlists having fired on the German brig Gustav, Germany is preparing a naval expedition to be sent against the Carlists.

SEVERE COLD IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 19TH FEBRUARY.

The weather throughout America has been intensley cold, the Potomac and Chesapeake Rivers are frozen over and all inland water communication is interrupted.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

MADRID, 18TH FEBRUARY.

King Alfonso has formally received the French, Austrian and Russian Ambassadors.

LONDON, 18TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull. Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16.

Exchange on India	1-10 to 1-10 1/16
4 per cent Rupee Paper	94½
4½ do. do.	100½
5 do. do.	106½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,375,000.	Inc. £375,000.
Bills discounted	£18,812,500.	Inc. £1,250,000.
Bullion	£20,875,000.	Inc. £125,000.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 92 7/8.
5 „ French Rente 1872 ..... 101½
Bar Silver 57½

The Bank of England rate of Discount is 3½ per cent. The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, for the United States.

GARRISON PARADE BEFORE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will inspect the Troops in Garrison this (Saturday) evening at 5 o'clock. The troops are to parade in Review order and will be drawn up in front of the New Secretariat.

THE BUDGET OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WE received yesterday evening the Chairman's Budget of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1875-76. It is very short, and the Summary of it shows that the estimated Expenditure for the year is Rs. 15,68,230 and the Income Rs. 13,84,678, leaving a Deficit of Rs. 183,552. The Deficit for the year 1874-75 is Rs. 1,72,492. Going on in this way, it is a simple matter to calculate how many years it will take to double the debt incurred through the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

The following memorandum shows the arrangements made for the reception of Scindia in Bombay on his way to Baroda:—

H. H. Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia, G. C. S. I., will arrive at Byculla Station on Sunday morning at an hour to be hereafter notified.

A Guard of Honor N. I. with Band and Colors will be drawn up at the station, and will present Arms on the arrival of His Highness.

The Under Secretary to Government in the Political Department an A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, and the Oriental Translator will receive His Highness. His Highness will then be conducted to his residence in one of H. E. the Governor's carriages, accompanied by an A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor and escorted by a Detachment of the Body Guard. Carriages will be supplied by the Oriental Translator's Department for the use of His Highness's suite. A salute of 19 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, Fort, at sunrise on Monday.

On Monday, at an hour to be hereafter notified, His Highness will proceed from Grant Road Station to Baroda, and a Guard of Honor composed of one Company of European Infantry with Band and Colors will be drawn up at the Station. One of H. E. the Governor's carriages with A. D. C. to H. E. will convey His Highness from his house to the Railway Station. On the departure of the Train a Salute of 19 guns to be fired from the Fort Saluting Battery.

The same Officers as were in attendance during the last visit of Scindia to be in attendance this time.

A HEAVY seizure of revolvers, &c., landed from an Italian ship, was made at Galle on the 30th ultimo.

THOS. KING, a private in the 57th Regiment, stationed in Ceylon, fell down dead in the early part of the month through apoplexy, brought on by the excitement of quarrelling with a companion.

A CONSIDERABLE decrease is shown in the shipments of native coffee from Ceylon since 1872, and an enormous growth of the direct trade in both kinds with Mediterranean ports, 445 tons in 1872 being shown as against 4,038 tons in 1875.

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY HAINES, a Madras paper believes, were on board the steam-ship Dacca, reported by telegram to have been in collision with the ship Macilellino. The Madras Commander-in-Chief was on his return journey from Burmah, where His Excellency had been on a tour of inspection.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety has been caused in Madras about Mr. John Broughton, the Government Quinologist, who left Ootacamund in December, it is believed with the intention of going to Madras, and in possession of a good deal of money, as he has not since been heard of, the Police are instituting a search, fearing that some accident has befallen him.

IN "Notes on Science" by Dr. Dollinger, published in the *Pioneer*, we read:—Between Morhinghen and Immindingen, on the frontier of the Duchies of Baden Wurtemburg, the Danube has at length disappeared in the vast cavities which it has formed in the Jura limestone. For half a century past it has been observed that some portion of the river has flowed into cavities in the rocks to re-appear again near the town of Aach in the Hohgaes; now the whole body of water has disappeared in the enormous caverns which its erosive action has produced.

THE subscriptions to the Powell Testimonial Fund, the *Madras Mail* says, already amount to Rs. 7,615. This is a very creditable beginning and may well take the Director of Public Instruction by surprise. The movement is a purely native one—suggested, initiated, and pushed forward by natives, not with a view to favours to come, but in gratitude for services rendered to themselves. Mr. Powell's few remaining days in India will be pleasantly associated with this cordial indication of the good will of the native community on behalf of whom he has done so much good work.

THE Postmaster-General of the United States, it is said, wishes to establish a weekly slow mail to England, under which a three-cent postage stamp would carry a letter from any part of the United States to any part of Great Britain and Ireland. The double rate would still be called for on letters sent by fast steamers, but the single rate would, it is alleged, be a saving and convenience to thousands of the poorer people who have friends in the old country. The Postmaster-General thinks he can get a slow mail carried for 40 dollars a ton, and that this would enable him to arrange for three-cent ocean postage.

THE precise date of the arrival of Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., from Singapore is, according to the *Calcutta Statesman*, uncertain. Sir Andrew will sit in council under warrant of the crown. He is considered to have distinguished himself as Governor of the Straits Settlements, and considering that the salary of that post is £5,000, with an official residence, an armed steam yacht and other pleasant appurtenances in a salubrious, seaboard region, some surprise has been expressed that he has accepted the Indian Ministership of Public Works. There is, however, audible just the first distant ripple of a rumour that the Straits Settlements are to be re-annexed to the Indian Empire.

WE read that Dr. Auguste Chevrense gives in the *Bulletin des Sciences et Arts* of Poligny (Jura) particulars of a curious discovery, he has found that on decapitating living cockchafers an hour after they have been feeding they yield four or five drops of a colouring substance, which varies with the nature of the leaves on which they have been feeding, and he has already obtained fourteen different shades. M. Nichles, professor of chemistry, M. Preclaire, professor of drawing, and M. Chatelain, architect, have found that this substance may be employed either in monotinted drawings, like Indian ink, sepia, &c., or mixed with water colours, and that it does not change on exposure to the light. The colouring substance may be collected on glass or in shells, in which it may be left to dry, and when required for use it is sufficient to dissolve it in water. When applied in a thick coat it presents the effects of varnish.

THE Duke of Rutland confirms the statement that he (then Marquis of Granby) was offered the leadership in the House of Commons of the Conservative party in preference to Mr. Disraeli, after the sudden death of Lord George Bentinck. He says, in a letter to the *Times*, "The late Lord Derby did me the honour of expressing a wish—and I presume with the knowledge of the party—that I should have the honour of leading the party in the House of Commons. I at once told Lord Derby that I did not feel equal to the important duties of the position which would have been imposed upon me. He, however, asked me to reconsider my determination; but after consultation with some of my friends, I was confirmed in the opinion I had formed, and for the above and other reasons felt it my duty to decline the honour." It was on this occasion we believe, that Mr. Disraeli compelled the party to take him as their leader, by quietly saying, when another arrangement was proposed, that he had such confidence in the abilities of the man of Lord Derby's choice that he could not presume to offer him any assistance.

THE *Daily News* is glad to know that the scheme for the erection of a new Opera House on the Victoria Embankment may now be considered in the direct way of realisation. The proposal of Mr. Mapleson for the site on the Embankment has been accepted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The scheme in which Mr. Mapleson and Sir Michael Costa are associated may therefore be expected to give to London an Opera House on a site almost unrivalled among great cities. The new Opera of Paris, looks indeed, upon gleaming white streets and brilliant crowds, but an Opera House with a river front, or with the Victoria Embankment for its river terrace, will be something almost unique. We do not know whether the increasing purification of the Thames will induce the swans ever again to become familiar with the river-way below the bridges; but if that should come to pass we cannot see how the spirit of æstheticism itself could suggest anything more harmonious and delightful than a lounge between the acts of an opera in a balcony looking on a moonlit river—for we sometimes have moonlight—with floating swans. One may be excused for indulging in such dreams in regard to the Thames and its modern condition below the bridges when we think of an Opera House to stand near the site of the dingy tenements and ricketty oozy wharves which used to overhang the muddy and splenetic stream only a few years ago. It is evident that, to make the Embankment a really valuable road and a means of relieving the traffic of the choking Strand, it is necessary to draw the public thither and familiarise them with the place by the power of some special attraction. An Opera House on the site now agreed to would be as effective a means to that end as any conceivable; and were it for that reason only we should all welcome the enterprise. But we own to thinking a good deal, too, of the regenerated river made poetic and picturesque in a new way by the lordly pleasure-house of music on its bank.

THE Lahore paper thinks that the state of popular feeling in Baroda is not altogether satisfactory. There seems to be a general feeling of sympathy with the accused chief amongst the Mahrattas in the Bombay Presidency, and the fact that the Mahomedan population of Baroda have joined in the movement is, to say the least of it, remarkable. We are by no means alarmists, but at the same time we cannot help feeling that if the sympathy which our correspondent testifies to be genuine, the present crisis in Baroda is a far more serious one than it is generally believed to be. The loyal demonstrations taking part in this extraordinary manner in a demonstration in favour of a Hindu chief is to say the least of it remarkable, and may portend more than mere expressions of regret at the deposition of a chief with whom they really could not have much sympathy. There is doubtless the healthy fear of offending the paramount power which has urged on open acts of disapproval of its actions, for we cannot construe these expressions of feeling in any other light, but the fact remains that below the surface there is smouldering a dissatisfaction which should not be lightly regarded, and which may develop into something more serious. The petitions which it is alleged are being signed, not only breathe forth expressions of sympathy for the Gaekwar, but also protest against annexation, and this in the face of the repeated assurances to the contrary, both of the proclamation of the Government of India and the Durbar speeches of Sir T. Pelly delivered to the Sirdars and people of Baroda. It is evident then that the Viceroy's assurances are viewed with distrust, and that in spite of them annexation is anticipated. When such is the state of popular feeling, there is a good field for the dissemination of treason and disaffection, and as we fear the country is not altogether free from those who would incite to rebellion, and who hate our rule, it behoves the Government to be on the *qui vive*, and be prepared for any emergency.

THE efforts of the European Powers at Constantinople to arrange the differences between Turkey and Montenegro have been successful, nor could it well be otherwise, as England and France had joined the three Northern Powers, and as a compromise had been found by which the susceptibilities of both sides could be as much as possible spared. As in most, if not in all these cases of difference which arise between Turkey and her vassal States, so in this instance the real point of difference lay in the interpretation given to the rights of suzerainty. By consenting to a Montenegrin Court trying the Montenegrins implicated in the affair of Podgoritza, from one I thought the "mildest mannered man," My claim to salaam was well established. Are English ladies frightened or horrified at Natives salaaming English gentlemen? Is there not a certain mystery sensation in them. Was it to prove to the lady how the mildest mannered man hated the disloyal niggers? To what other cause should I attribute this conduct to me who was many times inferior to him in personal strength and therefore cowardly in the pure English sense of fair play? Had I been less bewildered, and had I said something impertinent, I am sure I would have been floored in the buggy. The occurrence has set me a thinking. Your flaming leaders on Native disloyalty have often recurred to me. If any part of his conduct was attributable to this surmise, Mr. Editor, you have much to account for; any soothing syrup you may pour to extinguish this rising bad feeling of your countrymen would be only doing your part to the Queen and the British Raj. I entreat you as your sincere admirer not to create that distrust and hostile feeling anew between the conquerors and the conquered that lasted so long after the mutiny.

Perhaps I am not conversant with the laws of English society. Is such bullyism compatible with them? All whom I have known have often said by such conduct he loses caste with it. I should very much like to know other English opinion on the subject. It cannot but be one—universal condemnation. Excuse my minute narration. If you insist on verifying the incident and names, a little hint in your paper and I shall do it.—Yours, &c. B. B.

Rampart Row, 19th Feb.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, or Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicious aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the strict homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY BILLS OF LADING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day you have, I notice, inserted a letter written by Captain Harrison of the s. s. Parsee to the Editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* referring to the action brought against him (the Captain) in the month of October last for non-delivery of 29 plates of iron, and at the end of his letter he says, "I most emphatically deny having ever attempted to repudiate my liability on the plea that I did not sign Bills of Lading personally." Captain Harrison was not in Court when the action was tried, or he would have known that the objection to the Bill of Lading being received in evidence, on the ground that it was not signed by himself, was raised by his own solicitor, and of course, I presume, under his instructions.—Yours, &c.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff in the action.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

THE PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The very sensible letter in your issue of to-day signed "W. G." is certainly to the point. The bath might just as well be erected in some shady valley among the hills of the Deccan for the accommodation of the Poonah people, as at Breach Oandy for the residents of Bombay.

If it is to be for the convenience of the general public, a site, as "W. G." suggests, in Back Bay, would be by far more easy of access to the general public as well as to the residents of the greater portion of Malabar Hill.

Five feet would be a convenient minimum depth gradually sloping down to about twelve, so as to render it as enjoyable to the swimmer as to the non-swimmer.

"W. G." talks of "our presently constituted social state." It is a state that exists in no other part of India, and I am pretty sure in no other part of the globe. People who would never, had they remained in England, have risen above obscurity, seem to derive an indescribable something from the atmosphere of Bombay that brings out all the latent snobbism of their natures, or, if it has had no pre-existence there, generates it. Even our tradespeople on emerging from the dignified shade of the counter step into their broughams with the orthodox "touch me not" air of Bombay Society, for with all its exclusiveness it is peculiar, "W. G." supposes that the republican principle upon which the bath is to be built will prevent some of our "upper ten"!!! our Aristocracy (?) from sharing its enjoyments. What if it does? There are others besides these would-be blue bloods whose love of a plunge will induce them occasionally to forget the rarified atmosphere in which they breathe. At all events there is little danger of the bath falling into disuse. It is this irrepressible snobbism that keeps Bombay, in very many respects, so far behind other Indian towns. All Bombay volunteer corps have died natural deaths for the simple reason that the man in receipt of Rs. 400 or 500 a month cannot descend to shoulder arms with the other drawing 150 or 200. To this too may be ascribed the numerous attendance at Mr. Pedder's meeting to discuss the bath question. It is really deplorable, and for the weal of the country Bombay ought to make a mighty effort to rise above the thraldom of snobbery.

PAUL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe from the papers that Mr. Pedder proposes that the site of the Swimming Bath should be at Breach Candy. If so, away with the title "Public Bath," for it is evidently intended only for twenty or thirty *nobs* at that locality. How, in that case, could Mr. Pedder expect the general public to take any interest in it? If it is public money which is to be spent, it should be for the use of the public, and not for a privileged few. The most central spot, one would imagine, and naturally most suitable, is Backbay, where there is a sandy beach, and which is accessible to all. To erect a bath there, would also cost less money, for it is not so rocky as the other site. Besides, is it not a particularly Indian idea that there should be class distinctions even in such a trifling matter as bathing? Why, in a large bath, the Hon'ble Mr. Toumoidy could easily steer clear of the humble Mr. Jones, or the still humbler Mr. Smith. Or let there be different ones for high and low.

PUBLICOLA.

FRIGHTFUL INSTANCE OF ENGLISH BRUTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your inflammatory, harsh, and what many of us think unjust and uncharitable leaders have deeply saddened our hearts. But we only wish the effect had stopped there. It has made the demeanour of some of your countrymen towards us almost savage. An instance of it happened *only* yesterday evening at six; it is as follows:—

I know a gentleman who plies the same trade with me. I had once lent him my shigram for a round. Whenever I met him in different business places I salaamed him and it was always returned. I liked his slow lisping, because I expected from a *seven-footer* under whose legs I could pass nothing less than a roar. I thought him the "mildest mannered man" until yesterday evening, being also so assured of him by a military man in high rank, and his sweet wife, both of whom he knows, and to know them, to attract their sympathy and friendship to me I have ever thought the greatest good fortune of my life. As I past riding in a buggy yesterday evening the self same seven-footer gentleman seated by a lady in a shigram, I salaamed him in the usual way. It was no more or less than in the way I am accustomed to, I know not since how many years. I did not remark whether it was returned. But a gentleman who was in the same buggy with me remarked he heard the words "who the devil are you," as coming from the gentleman. I said they could not have been meant for me. This happened on the hilly-bridge that joins the Gowalia Tank Road to the Breach Candy Road. Coming down as we were driven on the straight, we saw the shigram running fast after us, and it was ordered to rein up a little further up from our buggy. Out issues the gentleman and comes up to me white with passion demanding what I wanted of him? On my replying to him "nothing, Sir, only *salaam*" and again I repeat a lady "would not have been to enhance his prowess in her eye, for any child could have seen the disparity between us; none could have doubted for a moment the strength of his single fist to demolish me. The equality could fairly have been established by a revolver in each one's hand. I am not at all certain whether the scene terrified or pleased the lady. It would be a libel on fair English sex to think the latter. I have seen many a Parsee *salaam* you; you have always returned it. I have often seen you salaaming when driving with the partner of your life, you have returned them with a circling smile. I have salaamed whomsoever I have known, alone or with ladies, and I have always got in return a gracious nod or palm of the hand put flat on the forehead. Yesterday I have been insulted. And that from one I thought the "mildest mannered man," My claim to salaam was well established. Are English ladies frightened or horrified at Natives salaaming English gentlemen? Is there not a certain mystery sensation in them. Was it to prove to the lady how the mildest mannered man hated the disloyal niggers? To what other cause should I attribute this conduct to me who was many times inferior to him in personal strength and therefore cowardly in the pure English sense of fair play? Had I been less bewildered, and had I said something impertinent, I am sure I would have been floored in the buggy. The occurrence has set me a thinking. Your flaming leaders on Native disloyalty have often recurred to me. If any part of his conduct was attributable to this surmise, Mr. Editor, you have much to account for; any soothing syrup you may pour to extinguish this rising bad feeling of your countrymen would be only doing your part to the Queen and the British Raj. I entreat you as your sincere admirer not to create that distrust and hostile feeling anew between the conquerors and the conquered that lasted so long after the mutiny.

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Rampart Row, 19th Feb.

BOMBAY.

THE Rev. Luke Rivington will preach the second of his course of Sermons on the parable of the Prodigal Son in Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow evening.

TROOPS.—On Friday 30 officers, 7 ladies, 7 children, 1,051 men, 79 women and 122 children disembarked at the Carnac Bunder and proceeded to Deolalee by special train.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, at Jugjeevun Street, on the body of a girl named Ruckmee. The verdict returned by the jury was that the deceased had met her death by burns "caused by her *saree* having accidentally caught fire.

THE weather is very changeable just now at Poona; one morning is cold and another quite hot. The public health does not improve as the measles are steadily increasing, and there is not a line or street without some cases in it. The maximum heat in the shade yesterday was 86° and the minimum last night 61°.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFT.—A Mahomedan weaver, named Ammana Judjoo, was brought up before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, and charged with stealing two rings and rupees forty seven in cash, the property of one Kyrathee Rujjub. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N.I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March		
Quadrille	Carnivale	Kuhner.
Overture	Figlia Del Reggimento	Donizetti.
Valse	Pauline	Coote.
Fantasia	Erin	Bosqwit.
Galop	Defile	Arban.

RUNNING AWAY WITH A CANOE.—The Captain of the Richard Ryland appeared before the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, and stated that two seamen of his vessel had left without leave and had taken away with them a canoe belonging to the ship. His Worship asked the Captain if he had reported the matter to the Water Police, and on his replying in the negative, referred him to Mr. Superintendent Moffat.

ASSAULTING A 2ND MATE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the Captain of the Prince Eugenie appeared before the Senior Magistrate and stated that two seamen of his vessel had been guilty of insubordination, and that one of them had assaulted the 2nd officer. His Worship remarked that the person assaulted should make the complaint, and it was, therefore, the 2nd Mate, and not the Captain who should appear before him and lay this charge.

DISPUTE WITH A BUGGY-WALLAH.—D. J. R. Brown appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, and preferred a charge against a buggy-wallah for having left him at the Post office, although he had ordered him to stop. As there was no regular charge against the man the Magistrate told Dr. Brown to take out a summons which the latter declined to do. The Buggy-wallah then applied to the Magistrate for a summons against Dr. Brown for refusing to pay the legal fare, which application was granted.

A DAY DREAM—Not unlike the Baroda correspondent of a contemporary who dreamed one night that the Gaekwar's troops had been disarmed. The writer of a paragraph in yesterday's issue of the same paper had a day dream, to the effect that Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, after landing, drove to the High Court and was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar. The dream soon after found shape and substance in the columns of the paper referred to. For the benefit of the writer, it might be stated, that the learned Serjeant did not go through the formality, and does not intend to do so at least for the present.

THE Moharrum of 1875 is over, and that peaceably. Nothing we could say would do justice to Captain Portman, Superintendent of Police, for the able arrangements made by him for the preservation of the peace. Every contingency was foreseen, and it may be said without exaggeration that the Police were everywhere. Captain Portman was ably supported by Mr. Trenn, and his other subordinates. For the first time for very many years the Camp Taboots were permitted to join the City Taboots. This was granted by Captain Portman on the repeated requests of the leading Mahomedans who bounds themselves down in 1,000 rupees each to keep the peace, and the result is most satisfactory. Everything went off well, no rows, no quarrellings whatever.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—These favourite actors have returned to Bombay, and before their departure for Calcutta will appear for three nights at the Victoria Theatre. The native play going public will no doubt welcome them with enthusiasm, as they have not had a good play to see for the past three months. We are glad to learn that this company's tour through Kattiawar and Guzerat has been highly successful. His Excellency the Governor, the Chiefs of Kattiawar, the Political Agent, Mr. Peile, and the Collector of Surat patronised them specially, and the *elite* of native society thronged their theatres wherever they performed. Mr. Nozir received several presents at the hands of Chiefs and Shettias, and the company were entertained at dinners in more than one place. The programme for to-night is very entertaining and will no doubt draw a good house.

CRICKET MATCH.

A MATCH was played on the Esplanade on Saturday last between eleven of the Scottish High School, Byculla, and an equal number from the John Connon High School, Fort. After a well contested game, the former were declared victors by 64 runs. Both sides batted exceedingly well, but the Byculla team owed their success chiefly to their bowling, wicket after, wicket falling before the prowess of D. McDonald. Among the former Messrs. McDonald, Maidment, Corkery and McAfee deserve honourable mention, and among the latter Messrs. Muirhead, Cannon, Jones, Partridge and Lumbourne rendered good service to their side. The following are the scores:—

SCOTTISH SCHOOL BYCULLA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D Bhool, b R Partridge	10	c Cannon, b Muirhead	2
F McAfee, c & b Muirhead	17	run out	3
W Corkery, b Muirhead	9	c Pritchard, b Partridge	25
D McDonald, c Muirhead, b Partridge	54	c and b Partridge	15
F Maidment, b R Partridge	30	c Leipschwager, b Muirhead	4
C Barclay, b R Partridge	0	l l w	0
D Graham, run out	4	b Muirhead	3
W Graham, run out	4	not out	0
T Kyte, not out	1	run out	0
H Jervis, b Muirhead	1	c Pritchard, b Partridge	7
A Taylor, b Muirhead	0	stpd. Muirhead	0
Byes, &c.	7	Byes, &c.	5
Total 1st Innings	117	Total 2nd Innings	71

JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, FORT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H Sheldon, b D McDonald	4	c and b W McDonald	1
A Gordon, c & b D McDonald	1	not out	0
M Jones, b W Corkery	1	c J Kyte b D McDonald	14
J Connon, b D McDonald	14	c D Bhool, b D McDonald	1
L Partridge, c J Hyte, b D McDonald	0	c Maidment, b D McDonald	12
A Muirhead b W Corkery	32	c McDonald, b W Corkery	5
W Lumbourne, b D McDonald	3	c Corkery, b D McDonald	14
H Pritchard, run out	9	b D McDonald	0
L Leipschwager, b W Corkery	0	b W. Corkery	0
E Corke, b D McDonald	3	b D McDonald	1
H Richardson not out	0	c McAfee, b D McDonald	3
Byes, &c.	7	Byes, &c.	3
Total 1st Innings	73	Total 2nd Innings	51

THE POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE following is a report by Mr. J. E. Oliphant, honorary secretary, on the Poona Horse and Cattle Show of 1874:—

1. The Show was opened as advertised by His Excellency the Governor, at 5 P. M. on Wednesday the 23rd September 1874 and remained open until the following Saturday.

2 The weather was very unpropitious during the show, and for a few days previously, frequent showers of rain fell which saturated the yard and the thatched stables. The consequent cold and wet unfavourably affected the appearance and condition of the animals, especially of the young stock, and cast a general gloom over the Show, which was very depressing to the sprits of all concerned.

3 Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the number of animals exhibited, especially horses, was materially in excess of former years. The increase was most marked in the classes C. B. mares and young stock which must be considered of the greatest importance in connection with the efforts of Government to improve the breeds of the country by maintaining studs of imported stallions. There were 75 C. B. brood mares exhibited, 32 of which were with foal by a Government stallion, against a total of 52 mares in 1873 and 29 in 1872. There were altogether 98 C. B. colts and fillies in the Show, of which 70 were by Government stallions, against 48 thus bred in 1873 and 24 in 1872. Thus, the numbers in 1874 for brood mares and young stock by Government stallions show the very satisfactory increase of 190 per cent over 1872 and 45 per cent over 1873. Although the numbers are small, it is also satisfactory to find 11 C. B. geldings in 1874 against 4 in 1873 and none in 1872. The total number of C. B. horses exhibited was 211, against 155 in 1873. The amount of prize money awarded was Rupees 3,555 against Rs. 5,000 last year. These figures might be held to indicate a falling off in quality. But the Committee do not think that was really the case. The quality was much the same, but the funds were less and the numbers greater, consequently the judges of last year had more scope for liberality with a view to encourage the breeders, while this year it was necessary to be more economical. The weather, too, had a deteriorating effect upon the appearance, condition, and spirit of the animals. The stewards' Committee are of opinion that it is necessary to encourage as much as possible the gelding of country bred colts, and that with that end in view prizes should not be offered for such, 24 months old and upwards. It is also, they think, most necessary to give the utmost encouragement to the retention and improved nurture by the breeders of the fillies got by Government stallions, that they may not be sold into Foreign Territory (the Nizam's for instance,) but retained in the vicinity of the Government studs for the purpose of re-crossing again, with good imported blood. These important objects have received special attention in the preparations of the programme for 1875.

4. The Show of imported horses was superior in numbers to that of last year, but much about the same in quality. The larger mares were better and the larger stallions worse. In point of quality the shows of 1873-74 have in these classes not equalled the first Show in 1872. This class took prizes to the amount of Rs. 850.

5. The class of fancy horses (including chargers, hunters and hacks) numbered about the same as last year, but was somewhat inferior in quality. The amount of prize money taken was Rs. 850. In order to make the Show more attractive to the general public, who have come forward very liberally to support the past three Shows, the Committee have arranged in the present year for more classes for fancy horses, such as different descriptions of harness horses, provided the public display similar liberality, and it will be intimated that their subscriptions will be devoted specially to these classes.

6. The Committee have to observe that the experience of the past three Poona Shows proves that the horse breeding farmers are quite alive, to the value of the stud horses provided by Government, and resort to them freely when within a reasonable distance. They also appear to be proud of their mares and young stock, and fond of exhibiting. They do not require pressure put upon them to attend Shows, but will cheerfully come long distances with the entrance money (which they can often ill-afford) in their hands on the chance of their animals being admitted to the Show.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

7. Prizes were first offered for cattle and sheep at the Show of 1873. Although there were 17 classes and a fair amount of prize money, only 90 animals were drawn to the Show. In 1874, 112 animals were exhibited, details as below:—

	1873	1874
Cattle	34	30
Sheep		80
Buffaloes	„	2
	90	112

The amount of prize money awarded was in 1873 Rs. 1,600, in 1874 Rs. 1165.

The quality of animals exhibited was not superior, but very fair throughout. The class of English and half bred bulls in both years was good. The most remarkable animals in 1874 were two huge water buffaloes of the Bhownuggur breed, liberally sent by the Durbar to let the public see the peculiar breed which that part of Kattyawar produces. They were both enormous animals; but one, much larger than the other, might easily have been mistaken in the water for a hippopotamus. They deserved were awarded 160 Rupees, which sum, however, would not nearly cover the expenses of their transit, and the thanks of the Committee are due to the Bhownuggur Durbar for going to the trouble and expense of sending these remarkable creatures to the Show.

8. A comparative statement of animals (horses) exhibited in 1872, 1873, and 1874 is herewith submitted together with a statement of amount of prizes awarded to each class.

9. Accounts of receipt and disbursement for 1873-74 are also appended.

J. E. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

Comparative statement of animals exhibited in the three years 1872, 1873, 1874:—

Description.	No Exhibited in.		
	1872.	1873.	1874.
I.—Imported			
1—Horses	39	20	33
3—Mares	15	8	15
II.—Country Bred			
1—Horses	25	28	27
2—Mares fit for breeding	29	23	43
Do. with foal by a Government stallion	...	29	32
	29	52	75
III.—Country Bred			
1—Young stock without known cross	31	33	28
2—Bred from Government stallions	24	48	70
IV.—Country bred geldings	0	4	11
V.—Chargers, hunters, hacks	42	35	32
	205	227	291

Prize money awarded in 1874.

Class	Amount.
I.—	Rs. 850
II.—	
1—Horses Rs. 295	
2—Mares „ 1220	„ 1515
III.—	
1— „ 610	
2— „ 885	„ 1,595
IV.—	„ 455
V.—	„ 850
	Rs. 5,365
Cattle classes	„ 1,155
Total	„ 6420

CATTLE MURRAIN IN NAGERCOIL.—Cattle owners in this locality are suffering much from a murrain among their cattle. The disease from which the animals suffer and die is not exactly what is known as rinderpest or foot and mouth disease, but is a kind of inflammation of the intestines accompanied with symptoms of cholera. A compound of cholera and dysentery would perhaps best hit the mark in describing the pestilence. It has the character of an epidemic and passes on from village to village with the pertinacious inevitability of a cholera epidemic. Many persons have lost half their herds and some have lost their all. Great distress is suffered on all hands.—*Cor. Madras Athenæum.*

THE Post Office Hill on which the Breek's Memorial School is situtated is undergoing complete transmogrification. It is to be sloped all round most gracefully, fenced, planted, and rendered ornamental; its utility being unquestionably established. A room, 70 feet long, is to be built by the side of the Breeks, School, in the same style of architecture, the existing room not being large enough for the present number of scholars, about 160, but which number, it is expected, will be largely increased shortly. We believe there will be a College Department attached to the school not long hence, the result of the strenuous efforts the able and popular Head Master, Mr. Crowley, is making, to give Ootacamund a thoroughly efficient educational establishment.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

ANNEXATION—BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN ECONOMIST."

SIR,—The declaration of the Supreme Government that a native administration is to be re-established at Baroda "in such manner as may be determined upon after the conclusion of the inquiry" into the attempt to murder the late Resident, has aroused in every part of India the utmost curiosity and criticism. It will be seen from the expressions used, that the Government has been most careful to reserve to itself the utmost latitude regarding the character of the administration which is to be established; but the pledge to establish "a native administration" appears to negative any possibility of the alternative so strongly urged in certain quarters, to annex the Baroda State. The reasons which have induced the Supreme Government to pledge itself to the re-establishment of a native administration, before the result of the Gaekwar's trial be ascertained, are not difficult to understand much as we may regret the necessity of giving any pledge at all in the matter. It was doubtless, felt that if the conviction of the Gaekwar were followed by annexati on of the State, it would be impossible hereafter to convince the native world that the verdict had not been influenced by political considerations. It is of course of the utmost importance that the partiality of the Court which is to try the Gaekwar should not be impeached, and it is essential to show them that loy

THE OXFORD CAMBRIDGE CREWS.

(Standard.)

CHRISTMAS is hardly over and the trial eights forgotten when we find the two Universities at work again for the race at Putney. All the preliminaries are arranged; the challenge was sent last week by Mr. Stayner, the O. U. B. C. president, and accepted by Mr. Rhodes, the president of the C. U. B. C. In these days of high civilisation and scientific rowing the formality of the old days has disappeared, and the challenge is sent and accepted like an invitation to a picnic party. There are no stipulations attached; it is a plain friendly offer to row from Putney to Mortlake with the best men either Varsity can find. Moreover, all is smooth sailing this year, the day suggested, Saturday, March 20, suiting both parties alike. The steamer difficulty has disappeared. The four steamers allowed by the Conservancy did their work well last year, and will no doubt do so again this time, without a friendly match as the Press steamer and Oxford steamer had in 73. Easter falls early, and the 'Varsity practice is already upon us. The Cantabs were afloat first, and Rhodes has had an eight down for the last week, while Stayner has not been idle on the Isis, and has already given his men some good rows. On Friday Stayner took them twice over the Iffley course, rowing seven himself once, and coaching the other time in turn with Way, who was temporarily deposed for Moss. The latest report is that Sinclair, a powerful member of last year's crew, has gone down, and it is also rumoured that Moss will not be available, as his friends wish him to have a year's rest after his long and hard apprenticeship at Eton; he is rowing now and we attach little credence to the report, as his loss to the crew would be a very heavy one. The post of stroke will rest between him and Way. If the latter goes stroke Moss will find a seat at seven, and Stayner go thence or Stayner seven and Moss somewhere else; Mitchison and Brown are well placed at six and five. They are long powerful fellows with plenty of swing; Courtney at bow is pretty certain, while two and four have Tancred, Marriott, and Boustead to select from. If Nicholson takes number five, as confidently expected, Brown will be deposed for him, and he, too, will be a candidate for the vacant seats; in fact Oxford this year has an embarrass of good men. Banks is quite above the average of the last two years' men. The all important matter now is the selection of a stroke, and the only two candidates are Moss and Way. The latter has had much rowing with big men; he can get the last bit out of an eight, and can row from 30 up to 44, as occasion requires. This he proved in the trial eights below Wallingford in December last; he rowed well in the last race at Putney. Moss is fresh from Eton; his only eight-oared form has been derived from Mr. Warre's teaching, and being perhaps the strongest member of the best Eton eight, he had it all his own way, and easy work at stroke. It will be long and heavy drudgery in the gig eight, with a crew of big rough men to keep long and steady at a slow stroke. In the outrigger there is no doubt his school experience would serve him well. Of late years Oxford has had much misfortune, and her good men have often failed her when most needed. The changes of strokes during practice has been the rule rather than the exception. A host of counsellors, speaking from a casual glance at the crews have advised radical changes, rustling most prejudicially to uniformity in the rowing of the men in the style taught. There will not be much need of change this year when the men are settled, so that the chances of the Dark Blue look more rosy than for some years past. The floods are out at Iffley, so that coaching from the bank is scarcely possible. On Friday a long row to Nuneham was taken and back to Sandford, and then home on foot. The men will all be up this week, and rowing will begin briskly for the Torpids, which are fixed for February 25th instead of the 18th as originally intended.

The Cambridge men expected a long row to Ely on Saturday, and Mr. Chambers was up early to ride with them; but some heavy showers and damp gloomy weather,forboding a wet evening, caused a postponement of the long row, and instead of it tub practice was made before the eight went down. During the past week Mr. Rhodes has had an eight of picked men out daily. Wood, who rowed stroke to the winning boat in 1873, rowing stroke in extremely good form, and changing seats with Rhodes when the latter was not coaching. It is lucky that such a good oar as Woodd can be found to teach a crew to swing behind, while it leave Rhodes free to coach for a time. Cambridge had been most unfortunate in her prospects. Two of her best men, Benson and Armytage, at the last moment, cannot come. Lecky-Brown at one time was reckoned on, but he is a man who is useless without plenty of rowing. Estcourt last year's four has just gone down, but there are hopes that J. B. Close may be able to row again. At present only Aylmer and Rhodes are left of last year's crew. Seven will be the hardest place to fill. Dicker, brother of the champion sculler, is rowing there; he has much improved, but still wants more life and finish to work with stroke. Aylmer is in his old place, six, and rows if anything too long; 6, 4, 3, 2, 1 will all be now men. Donaldson, Third Trinity, would make a good seven or bow, but youth is pleaded for his absence. To-day a Caius man who rowed two in one of the trials in December will be tried bow. Mitchell comes of a good muscular family, and, like Dicker, by a curious coincidence, can claim a brother amongst the amateur champions. Peabody, who rowed at the last moment, vice Robinson, in the 1873 winning crew at Putney, takes the same seat, No. 3, as then; he is strong, but rather a sluggish rower; he has much improved since the May races. Four and five are big men, but rough, the former particularly so, and it will want much improvement to fit him for Putney. There are two rough but sound oars in Fowle and Sparling, of First Trinity, and changes may be made in the other seats, so that the Cambridge crew is far from fixed. On Saturday they had several eases down to Baitsbite, Mr. Chambers coaching them from the bank. Rhodes took Woodd's seat coming up, and the swing pieces were fairly done to a slow stroke, the swing much improved, but the time of the oars and bodies not much together. In a few days the crew will be settled, and about Ash Wednesday they will go into strict training. The crews are:—

	Oxford.		
1	Courtney, Pembroke.	6	Mitchison, Pembroke.
2	Tancred, B.N.C.	7	Stayner, St. John's.
3	Boustead, University.	8	Moss, B.N.C.
4	Marriott, B.N.C.		Way, B.N.C.
5	Nicholson, Magdalen.		
	Brown, Trinity.		
	Cambridge.		
1	J. B. Close, 1st Trin.	5	Phillips, Jesus.
	Donaldson, 3d Trin.	6	Aylmer, 1st Trin.
2	Bolsover, Catherine.	7	Dicker, 1st Trin.
3	Mitchell, 1st Trin.	8	Benson, 3d Trin.
4	Peabody, 1st Trin.		Rhodes, Jesus.
	Fowle, 1st Trin.		
	Stuart, St. John's.		

MR. KINGSLEY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

MR. KINGSLEY'S death deprives very many of our readers of a valued friend, and takes away prematurely from English literature nearly the last member of a small group of writers who, from fifteen to twenty-five years ago, formed the nucleus of a politico-social party which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, though they never had much weight in the world or even a definite party name. For a short time they were rather inflelicitously called Christian socialists, but they were never in any real sense of the word socialists, and their Christianity was so hazy that it served in many cases as a transition stage to Positivism. The best result of their labours was the establishment of the Working-men's College which not only lives but flourishes, as a proof that the undoubted benevolence of its founders was supported by more practical sense and judgment than the world was commonly inclined to give them credit for. They produced some remarkable books on theological subjects; a great deal of preaching, noticeable chiefly as a sign of the times and an indication of the direction in which thought upon such objects is running; and a good many novels of which Mr. Kingsley's were very much the best and most important. It is in his connection with this group of amiable muscular, and wonderfully unconscious, positivism that we can best appreciate the difficulties of their position than to encounter them, that Mr. Kingsley was remarkable.

The incidents of his life were of the most commonplace kind. He was the descendant of a family of squires who had been distinguished in their generation for a considerable period. The *Times* mentions one whose commission from Cromwell and Ireton is preserved by his descendants. Another, we believe, was the colonel of a regiment long known by his name, and frequently mentioned in the wars of Marlborough. Mr. Kingsley's father was, like himself, a clergyman, and the life of each was varied principally by the different pieces of Church preferment which they held. Mr. Kingsley was successively rector of Eversley, professor of modern history at Cambridge (in succession to Sir James Stephen), a canon of Chester, and a canon of Westminster. A man so situated and endowed, as Mr. Kingsley was, with an active hardy frame, and a great taste for riding, shooting and other bodily exercises, was, so to speak, a born Tory. Everything round him was beautiful, pleasant, prosperous, connected with every sort of pleasing and brilliant association. No man was more fully alive to this view of things, or more deeply influenced by it in the whole course of his life and writings. On the other hand he had a great deal of the Radical fibre in him. His great amiability and his lively imagination led him both to realize and to lament the sufferings of less fortunate persons with singular vivacity. All his sympathies were in favour of what was picturesque, decided, striking. He delighted in a hearty "English squire" swearing by Church and King; in a Radical tailor ready to fight for the people's charter; in a thoroughgoing Methodist who look on this world as a spiritual Egypt, whose sin and sorrow reign; in a fierce puritan who believed that the saints ought to rule the earth with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon; in anybody, in short, who knew his own mind well, and would and could express it vigorously. The dream of his life—a dream, by the way, which in his later years he seemed half to suspect to be a dream—was that some new and sublime development of Christianity, probably locked in the recesses of Mr. Maurice's mind, would solve all the difficulties about their due place to each of those divergent and apparently conflicting types of human excellence, and wind up the apparently interminable novel of life with a triumphant last chapter, in which everything, or nearly everything, would come right. His own personal preference was always for the type of character which figures so prominently in most of his novels, the Amyas Leighs and other "Godfearing" and gigantic Englishmen who hated superstition about as much as they loved the English nation, and went about the world doing feats of knight-errantry in the midst of a new world of pathless mountains, unknown rivers, and tropical vegetation. His delight in picturesque literature and in many branches of natural history enabled him to write several stories in this vein as attractive and spirited as anything in modern fiction.

The weakness in Mr. Kingsley's writings, in his career, and indeed in his whole theory and practice of life, lay in the fallacy of his assumption that, the world being out of joint, he and Mr. Maurice and a few others were, by the specialgiftedness of Providence, born to set it right. His belief in a duly modified and properly explained Church of England, mystical and tender afters rigidly manly and sober fashion, combining the vigour of the fine old English gentleman with the enthusiasm of the hectic artisan, preaching a doctrine as true as algebra and as touching as the Sermon on the Mount, was not in one sense a failure. It enabled him to combine orthodoxy with Liberalism by process of a very wonderful nature, and it gave him a professorship and two cathedral stalls. For any other purpose his theories always appeared to us to be like swimming, with a toe on the ground which is very well in its way, but is less difficult than real swimming, and less useful than real walking. His imaginary reconciliation between contradictories was very like Hood's famous lines—

> There is a land, a happy land,
> But how shall I get there?
> Straight down the crooked lane,
> And right round the square.

In a word, he was no philosopher and no politician. He contributed nothing to the solution of the great problems which he more or less appreciated, and with which he supposed himself to be grappling, when in fact he was only playing with them. But though he did not succeed in an undertaking which he can scarcely be said to have entered upon seriously, he did succeed admirably in the collateral object of putting his own sympathies and feelings into a very attractive dress, and of giving colour and shape to the feelings and sympathies of many other persons. The Goths and the jews and the Christians at Alexandria in the days of Hypatia, the reverberances of an expiring superstition, and the fanaticism of a new religion, lived again under his hand. Though he was rather an admirer of those "hard Englishmen" who, according to him, owe their hardness to the east wind than a "hard Englishman" himself, he drew for us all pictures of the Spanish Armada and of the men who defeated it which will make English pulses beat and English eyes glisten for many a long day. Dartmoor and Hartland Point, Lundy Island and the lakes about Clovelly, owe as much to him as the Highlands owed to Walter Scott. As railways and lines of coaches used to be named after Waverley, so one of the dreariest watering places in all England commemorates the title of "Westward Ho!" Peace be to his memory. If not the memory of one of the strong men of the day, it is the memory of one of the brightest, the kindest, the happiest, the most ingenious, and most manly. Few men loved so many things and people. He loved all inanimate and all animal nature; he loved and honoured a man wherever he met him, so long as he was vigorous, straightforward, and honourable; and before and above all things he loved the great English nation, of which he was a most characteristic product: he loved its laws, its institutions, its Church, and the good men of every class contained in it; and above all he loved the heroic and magnanimous chapters in its history, and wished that peace might be within its walls, and plenteousness within its palaces that its oxen might be strong to labour, and that there might be no decay, no leading into captivity, and no complaining in its streets. This was the substance of his religion, and it was no bad one as times go.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Recent remarks of your Calcutta Correspondent have tended to draw down severe strictures on the Indian Staff Corps.

These bodies have, in their present form, serious defects; but it is believed that their present form was neither originally contemplated nor intended to endure. Their most conspicuous blemish at this time is that they are not Staff Corps at all, since they comprise many officers who are in no sense of the term Staff officers. This defect was imported into their constitution by circumstances which it would be tedious to detail here, and which time alone, in the absence of special remedy, will removed.

As to the desirability of a Staff Corps in India—that is to say, a special corps of officers available for all the exceptional requirements of Indian service—it should be borne in mind that, after long trial of other systems, this expedient was deliberately adopted, on the advice of eminent and experienced officers, as *a sine qua non* in India. All that is now needed is to make it a real Staff Corps, either by the operation of time in the absorption of its redundant and foreign elements, or by special and immediate remedy. Rightly constituted, it is calculated to prove a valuable mechanism for the varied and ever changing necessities of Indian Service.

Much outcry has been raised in certain quarters against the retention in the Staff Corps of officers who are engaged in what is known in India as "Civil employ;" but there is nothing so very monstrous in this arrangement in a country like India. The Royal Engineers is essentially a Staff Corps; and in India, during peace, its officers are almost exclusively engaged in civil duties. At this moment, out of 2.224 officers of all ranks in the three Indian Staff Corps, there are only 247, or about 10 per cent. of the whole, employed in civil work. These comprise many who have done hard soldier's work in the field, and all of them are ready and fit for any of those warlike emergencies so liable to occur in India, and in which Indian officers in Civil employ have so often rendered invaluable service—witness Lawrence, Edwardes, Nicholson, Daly, Lake, Hodson, and many more. If Nicholson had not been a soldier he could not have been summoned from his Civil charge to the siege of Delhi. Had Lawrence not been a military man, he could not have assumed the command at Lucknow and inspired its heroic defence.

As to the alleged depreciation of military rank from its tenure by such officers, I have never met a true soldier acquainted with India who did not smile at the idea; and it is idle to talk of it in this country, flooded as it is with half-pay Field Officers and retired honorary Colonels and Generals.

Lawrence, Lake, Nicholson, Hodson, and many more were no "sham Colonels," and events alone—events ever imminent in India—are needed to develope many such among the officers in Civil employ of the Indian Staff Corps.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PATRICK MAXWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Bengal Staff Corps.
Saxonbury-lodge, Ryde, Jan. 27.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JANUARY 30.

AN INCORRIGIBLE INFANT (now admitted everywhere):—Europe in Arms.

CITY AND ARCHITECTURAL.—The proper height of a *Times* "Money" column—above suspicion.

A HINT.

"I wish I was a pudding, Mamma ?"
" Why ?"
" 'Cause I should have such lots of sugar put into me."

ON READING AN EMINENT FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

OUR English critics their dull wits keep straining;
When "Enter Talma!"—and all is entertaining!

"GOOD BYE!"

D-R-LI TO G-L-ST-NE. "Sorry to lose you!—I began with books; you're ending with them. Perhaps you're the wiser of the two."

"SYNONYME SEPTENNAIRE."

THE Parisian Correspondent of the *Times* maintains that the Duc de Broglie, and not Marshal MacMahon, is virtually ruler. No wonder the Septennate is rapidly becoming an Im-Broglie-o.

"LE JUN NE VAUT PAS LA CHANDELLE."

Old Gent (having had to pay twice). "But I'm positive I handed you the money! It may probably have dropped down the slit in the door!"

Conductor. "Slit in the door!—Well 'ain't 'likely. I'm goin' to turn the bus upside-down for sixpence!"

"A MERE TRIFLE."

First Liverpool Rough. "I say, Bee1, what'll thee git for this 'ere?"

Second Liverpool Rough (who has beaten his wife within an inch of her life.) "Fo'n o' ten Bob Maybe, same as 'ad a mopplopping th'y jackass, though ah'ave gived it to 'er Smarter-loike!"

"OMNE IGNOTUM PRO MAGNIFICO!"

(A fascinating young Irish Lady, with a lovely brogue, is warbling characteristic popular ditties in the Neapolitan dialect, encouraged thereto by the consciousness that her enraptured audience doesn't know a word of even ordinary Italian.)

Enthusiastic Youth. "How aw'fly beautaf'ly your sister sings, Mr, O'Dowd! How aw'fly vividly she recalls to one's mind the—a—the—the Chiaja, you know,—and Venice—and—the deep blue Italian sky!"

Mr. O'Dowd. "Ah! thin doesn't she, Sor! Ye've been in Italy, Sor?"

Enthusiastic Youth. "A—a—a—n—no!"

Mr. O'Dowd. No more have O.! No more has me sister!"

VERY MUCH WANTED.

LEADER. Wanted, in a Nobleman's and Gentleman's Family, where a permanent "Whip" is kept, a thoroughly responsible person to take the place of Leader. He must be circumspect in his policy, temperate in his language, and understand, in all its branches, the art of making himself generally popular. He must be a member of the Church of England, but on religious matters his views must be strictly moderate. The terms will be Liberal, and the highest political and social references will be required. For all further particulars application to be made immediately at the Reform Club. A fine opening for a young man of high rank, tact, good manners, and amiable character.

OVERWORKED AND UNDERPAID!

(Dialogue between two Episcopal Labourers in the Vineyard.)

First Labourer. I don't know how it may be with you, brother, I know I am worked to death. Revision meeting this morning; Rubrics' Committee this afternoon; Total Abstinence platform on Tuesday; chair of the Borrioboolagha Shirt-extension and Introduction of Pocket-handkerchiefs Association Dinner on Wednesday; the dear Duchess of Omnium's morning-party on Thursday; and on Friday a rush into my diocese for two confirmations in the course of the day, and to get to Lord Beredore's, half a county off, in time for five o'clock tea; kill[illegible]s, brother. They'll miss us, perhaps, when they've used us up in this frightfully improvident and unfeeling fashion!

Second Labourer (sighing). Let us hope we may have some leisure after Government has increased our numbers!

First Labourer. Let us hope so (facetiously). If the Government improve our position, the Liberationists will say we owe it all to the Labourers' Union.

Second Labourer (in the same tone). We're like them in one respect, at least. We also have an arch at our head.

First Labourer (following up the joke). Two—Canterbury and York! Ha! Ha! But I mustn't keep the Revision Committee waiting. Good morning! my dear Lord.

Second Labourer. Good morning, my very dear Lord.
[Exeunt severally.

ANTI-PROCRUSTES.

"He was not going to be so unreasonably as to judge every man by a sort of Procrustean standard. He could make allowance for men who were not protected by the external circumstance of their lives against intemperance as he was himself. It would be nothing less than a scandal and disgrace if anyone heard of him (the Bishop) being drunk. He did not mean to say that he did not enjoy a friendly glass of wine at the hospitable table of the Chairman (Mr. Webb) that evening; but Mr. Webb would have been ashamed of him, and he would have been ashamed ever to go to Mr. Webb again, if he had so far forgotten himself at his table as to take glass after glass of wine after he had taken as much as he could with safety. But it was not everyone who could sit down, as he had done that evening, where there were so many of the best comforts. All men had not the same protection that he had. At his own home he had a library of books and various ways of occupying his leisure hours in the evening. He did not go home to a one-roomed house, and find his wife undressing the children, or perhaps finishing off the lingering details of the day's washing, voting him rather a bore, and wishing him to make himself scarce for an hour.—BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

"A BISHOP drunk! Terrific scandal
For Liberationists to handle!
And yet a Bishop likes to dine,
And excellent is Webb's port wine."

Eor this home-truth thank Bishop Fraser,
Speaker of sound sense, and no phraser—
Of all the drunkenness we rue,
Worst part to cheerless homes is due.

You, my Lord, having lectured sinners,
Come home to snuggest of snug dinners,
Sped with such jests, decorous laughter,
Crowned with your daughters' music after.

In the dull pelt of rainy weather,
Rare volumes, bound in Russia leather,
Light up the gloom for you with glow
From the great lights of long ago.

With a wise tolerance you look
On those who've ne'er been brought to book;
On lives of all work and no play;
Homes, where 'tis always washing day.

To check those who, so driven, drink deep,
You do not to compulsion leap,
By the short cut and sharpened claws
Of Wilfrid Lawson's wilful laws.

Sound sense not one of lay monopolies
You prove, my Lord of Cottonopolis;
To whom abuse of malt and hops is
Not crime's brief abstract or synopsis.

Who know the way one fire to smother,
Nine times in ten's to light another:
Till the good flame puts out the bad,
And the sane pleasure ousts the mad—

Till, slattern changed to pattern wife,
Home takes the place of public life;
And self-respect can read and think,
And, wonder what's the joy of drink.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND ENNOBLER,
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blotches, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles No. 2, 4, and 6 Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "That the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The Government and Public Analysts have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a mere vending fraud.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieved pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating after-depression, as is the case with the administration of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required, with unfailing success. It is the most wonderful and valuable of all nerve restoratives, while medical men extol its virtues above measure, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Spasms, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. J. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To ill family owe my restoration to health, after 13 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Love, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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THE "TERAI" HAT.

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d.
THE DOUBLE HAT.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hats" for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the brim is highly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET IT WILL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The last lot of "Double Terai" were your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else in this district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON FULLAM, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,
(Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.
TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other made.
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GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.
Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.
These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.
The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY, BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at
5, WATER LANE, LONDON.
Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

ABERDEEN POLISHEDGRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
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14, Rampart Row, W.

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This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.
VINAY & Co.

JUST received from Messrs. SCHRODER, LIAUTIER, of Bordeaux, a consignment of WINES and LIQUORS, to be sold at the following reduced prices:—

Mouton d'Armailhac, a nice dinner claret	Rs. 12	per dozen.
Pauillac (breakfast claret)	,, 10	do.
Pale dry Sherry (Duke D'Albuquerque)	,, 15	do.
Imperial Madeira	,, 15	do.
Martinique Liquors (assorted)	,, 20	do.
Holland Curacao (in stone bottle)	,, 20	do.
Perier's dry Champagne in quarts	,, 32	do.

Apply at L. SIBILLE & Co's
28, Apollo Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	Rs. 14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	...	,, 18	,, ,,
Chateau Lezoille	...	,, 22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	...	,, 26	,, ,,
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	,, 15	,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	...	,, 20	,, ,,
Steinwein	...	,, 20	,, ,,
Marcobrunner	...	,, 25	,, ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
Ditto		,, 28 per case of 2 doz. pts.	

Just landed ex Steamer Pollax.

DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier	Rs. 6	8 per dozen.
Kronenbier		

in cases of 3 dozen each.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st December 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at		
Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Pale Seal	,,	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	,,	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	,,	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	,,	,,
M. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	,,	,,
FOT CARBONELL	,,	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	,,	,,
Do.	,,	,,
Do.	,,	,,
Arthur H. Browning's	,,	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's	,,	,,
Do.	,,	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	,,	,,
Do.	,,	,,

Also, Messrs. PLASKETT & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY	Rs. 25	per dozen.
Ditto	,,	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 21st August 1874.

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FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
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Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
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Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
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of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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